



AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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December, 1926

	Page
Why It's Easy	4
News and Notes from the Central Office	6
Radio	8
Twenty Reasons for the Progress of Esperanto and for Belief in Its Eventual Triumph	9
La 13-aj Floraj Ludoj	12
Short Specimens of Technical Esperanto	16

KORESPONDANTOJ

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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION of NORTH AMERICA, Inc.

A propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

Yearly Memberships: Regular \$1.00; Contributing \$3.00; Sustaining \$10.00; Life Members \$100.

CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary. Group Charter—\$1.00.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Berkeleja Esperanto Rondo.—Hilda F. Mills, Secy., 18 Northampton Ave., Berkeley, Calif. Meets Saturdays 7.30 P. M., Meeting House of Society of Friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Esperanto Association of California, Inc.—Rooms 309-311 de Young Building, San Francisco. Miss L. J. Marshall, Sec.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Montreal Esperanto Association: Meets each Monday evening at 8 in Room 25, 747 St. Catherine St., West, Sek. G. E. Warner.

TORONTO, CANADA

Por informoj pri la kunvenoj de la Toronto Esperanta Societo, skribu al Sinjoro Harry Wall, 716 Rhodes Ave., Toronto 6.

DENVER, COLORADO

Denver Esperanto Society meets Wednesday at 8 P. M., Room 2, 1310 Walton Street. W. A. Buchheim, Sec., 1435 Race St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kolumbia Esperanto Asocio, and class, first, third and fifth Thursdays, 8.00 P. M. During the summer, 706 11th St., N. W., Apt. 53.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

Amikeco Rondo meets Tuesdays 4.00 P. M., Fridays 8.00 P. M. E. E. Owen-Flint, Sec. 211 7th Ave. North.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park.—Jaroslav Sobehrad, Secretary, 5625 23rd Rd., Cicero, Ill.

La Esperanto Oficejo, 1669 Blue Island Ave.—Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ciumonate.

ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Scandinavian Esperanto Institute, 221 7th St.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Topeka, Kansas Esperanto Association. Prez. Capt. Geo. P. Morehouse. Sek-iino, S-ino Lida R. Hardy, 1731 Lane St. Kores-Sek-iino, F-ino Leone Newell, 635 Watson St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Esperanto Society, 507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.—Meets Tuesdays, 7 P. M. Miss M. Butman, Secretary.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester County Esperanto Society.—Business Institute, every Friday, 8 P. M.

BALTIMORE, MD.

La Baltimore, Md., Esperanta Rondeto meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in month at Md. Academy of Sciences.

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Esperanto Office, 2916 East Grand Blvd.—Open daily. Library at disposal of everybody daily, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. except Tuesday and Friday. Classes meet Tuesday and Friday, 8.10 P. M.

La Pola Esperanto Asocio, 1507 E. Canfield Ave.—B. Lendo, Sek., 3596 29th St.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The New York Esperanto Society.—Miss L. F. Stoeppeler, Sec., 63 West 94th St. The Barco, or Esperanto Supper, is held on the first Saturday of each month, 6.45 P. M. at Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Ave.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

Hudson County Esperanto Society, Box 32, Weehawken, N. J. Headquarters: Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J. Meetings: The second Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mr. O'Brien, 6 Hageman Place, West New York, N. J. Literatura Klaso, under direction of J. J. Sussmuth, every Tuesday except second, Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Cleveland Esperanto Society, 9010 Detroit Ave., every Tuesday, 7.30 P. M. S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Esperanto Society, Henry W. Hetzel, Sec'y. West Phila. High School for Boys. Monthly meeting for business every fourth Friday at Y. W. C. A., 18th and Arch Sts., 8.15 P. M. Social and class meetings on same hour and place on other Fridays. Centra Loka Oficejo, 133 N. 13th St. (Librovendejo de Peter Reilly, Vic-Delegito de U. E. A.).

Rondeto de Litovaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art.—J. D. Hailman, Sec., 310 S. Lang Ave. Fridays, 8 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Hesperus Esperantists.—S-ino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Ave., 3rd Tuesdays, 8 P. M.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

Esperanto Office, 119 W. Main Street.

Amerika Esperantisto

ORGANO

de la

ESPERANTA ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKO

507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square

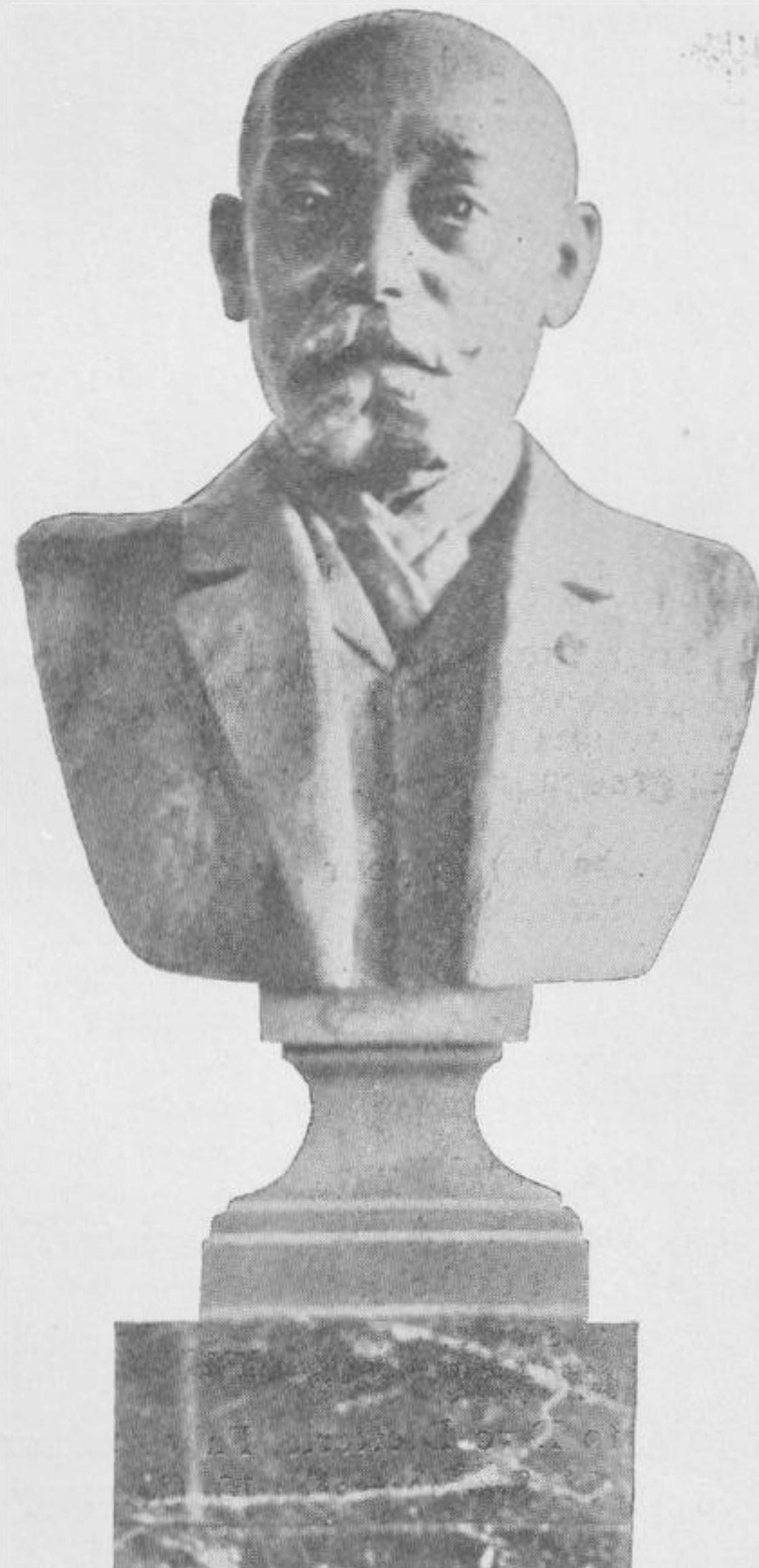
Boston 17, Mass., U. S. A.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Vol. 37.

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No. 2.



Nia Majstro

Ludoviko Lazare Zamenhof

Naskiĝis

15 Dec. 1869—Bielstok

Mortiĝis

14 Apr. 1917—Varsovio

—
Per la afableco de

S-ro J. A. Whitcomb

Nov Jorko

In the issue of Heroldo de Esperanto for Oct. 22, Dr. Dietterle makes an offer which every Esperantist Society should heed; also every individual Esperantist who by neglect or misfortune is connected with no Society. Inasmuch as 1927 is the 40th year since Dr. Zamenhof published his first book relating to our kara lingvo, it seems eminently desirable that a roll be called throughout the world to see how many will respond:

MI ESTAS ESPERANTIST(IN)O!

Dr. Dietterle proposes three sets of questions: (1) for Societies and Groups, (2) for Associations and Federations, (3) for isolated Esperantists. He gives sample questions and answers, thus:

I

(For Groups and Societies)

1. Country and district?
2. Place (city or village)?
3. Name of group or circle?
4. To what organization does the group belong? (Name the organization.)
5. How many members does your group number at the close of 1926?
6. How many courses has your group conducted (a) during 1926 (counting those not yet completed)?
(b) Since the society was founded?
7. Are there other Esperanto groups in your locality?
If so, name them.
8. How many Esperantists (probably) in your locality outside of societies? (Do not overestimate!)
9. Has your group
(a) A library?
(b) How many books?
10. Exact address of your group?

Directions. Note carefully

Do not repeat the foregoing questions. Answer by number.

Use paper of uniform size (8½ x 11 inches).

Give two copies of each list of answers, on two entirely separate papers.

Send, with postage fully paid, to D-ro Dietterle, Fakestro por Statistiko de I. C. K., Leipzig W. 31, Seumestrasse 10, Germany.

Here is a sample of replies to the foregoing questions:

1. Germany (Germanujo)—Saxony (Saksujo).
2. Neustadt (city).
3. Verda Stelo.
4. Germana Esperanto Asocio.
5. 54.
6. (a) 3. (b) 27.
7. Yes. Laborista Grupo and Grupo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj.
8. 48.
9. (a) Yes (b) 118.
10. Esperanta-Grupo "Verda Stelo" en Neustadt, p. a. Prez. A. Muller, Lange Strasse 17, III.
Secretary of the Society, H. Schultze, Arnsdorf apud Neustadt, Hauptstrasse 9.

II

The questions for associations, federations, etc., up to the end of 1925 only, are as follows:

1. Name of the association?
2. Object of the association?
3. Number of societies belonging to the association?
4. How many persons in all these societies, including isolated Esperantists not in societies (conservatively estimated)?
5. Does your association publish an official journal?
Name?
6. Does your association publish an official beginners' book?
Name?
7. Exact address of your association?

III

((Questions relating to "isolated" Esperantists)

1. Country? 2. Place? 3. Number of Esperantists (conservatively estimated)? 4. Are there Esperantists in other places in your land? Where?
5. Address of informant.

The directions given under I should be carefully observed in answering II and III.

Do not delay. Answers should be sent in at once by Secretaries of Societies, Groups, Rondoj, Associations, etc. If this is done, Dr. Dietterle agrees to do all the compilation **sindoneme**. But he begs that you begin at once, for if all the reports were withheld and then thrust upon him about Christmas time he would be "snowed under."

Faru ĝin nun—TUJ!

D. O. S. Lowell.

P. S. In addition to the two sets of answers, please send a third copy to the Central Office, 507 Pierce Building, Boston, for the files of E. A. N. A., at the same time.
 Boston, Nov. 16, 1926.

WHY IT'S EASY

A NUTSHELL COMPARISON

ENGLISH

ESPERANTO

Spelling

Chaotic.

Absolutely phonetic.

Pronunciation

25 distinct vowel sounds; 2 ng, 2 th, w and consonantal accumulations difficult for foreigners.

The 5 pure ("Italian") vowels only; consonantal difficulties practically eliminated.

Word Accent

Irregular.

Always on penultimate.

Article

Definite ("the") and indefinite ("a" or "an").

Definite only (la), the other being superfluous.

Nouns end in

Anything.

-o invariably.

Plural formed in

4 regular ways, plus 10 irregular ways, plus 15 foreign ways.

-j is invariable ending.

Possessive Case

Denoted either (1) by "apostrophe and s" or (2) by "of."

Denoted by preposition de invariably.

Adjectives end in

Anything.

-a invariably.

Comparatives formed

By (1) "-er" or (2) by "more," plus 10 irregular ways.

Always with pli.

Superlatives formed

By (1) "-est" or (2) by "most," plus 10 irregular ways.

Always with plej.

Numerical Elements

(1) Cardinals

22

12

(2) Ordinals

Adding "-th" to cardinals, plus 6 special forms.

Adding -a (adjective sign) to cardinals, only.

Pronouns

(a) Personal

15

10

(2) Possessive

9 special forms.

Adding -a (adjective sign) to personals, only.

Irregular Verbs

None.

About 200.

There are just 17 Grammatical Endings in Esperanto, which provide all inflectional material necessary for the fullest expression of human thought: the hundreds and thousands of additional forms in the other languages offer nothing but superfluous ballast, so far as the expression of thought is concerned.

AS TO EXPRESSIVENESS A Parallel Translation from Ruskin

We know that gentians grow on the Alps, and olives on the Apennines; but we do not enough conceive for ourselves that variegated mosaic of the world's surface which a bird sees in its migration, that difference between the district of the gentian and the olive which the stork and the swallow see far off, as they lean upon the sirocco wind. Let us, for a moment, try to raise ourselves above the level of their flight, and imagine the Mediterranean lying beneath us like an irregular lake, and all its ancient promontories sleeping in the sun: here and there an angry spot of thunder, a grey stain of storm, moving upon the burning field; and here and there a fixed wreath of volcanic smoke, surrounded by its circle of ashes; but for the most part a great peacefulness of light, Syria and Greece, Italy and Spain, laid like pieces of a golden pavement into the sea-blue, chased, as we stoop nearer to them, with bossy beaten work of mountain chains, and glowing softly with terraced gardens, and flowers heavy with frankincense, mixed among masses of laurel, and orange and plumpy palm, that abate with their grey green shadows the burning of the marble rocks, and of the ledges of porphyry sloping under lucent sand. Then let us pass farther towards the north, until we see the orient colors change gradually into a vast belt of rainy green, where the pastures of Switzerland, and poplar valleys of France, and dark forests of the Danube and Carpathians stretch from the mouths of the Loire to those of the Volga, seen through clefts in grey swirls of rain-cloud and flaky veils of the mist of the brooks, spreading low along the pasture lands: and

Ni scias, ke gencianoj kreskas sur la Alpoj kaj olivoj sur la Apeninoj; sed ni ne sufice konceptas al ni tiun diverskoloran mozaikon de la monda supraĵo, kiun birdo vidas migrante, tiun diferencon inter la distrikto de la genciano kaj da l' olivo, kiun cikonio kaj hirundo vidas malproksime, apogante sin sur la siroka vento. Ni penu, dum momento, nin levi eĉ super la nivelon de flugo ilia, kaj imagi la Mediteranan kušanta sub ni kvazaŭ nesimetria lago, kun ĉiu ĝiaj antikvaj promontoroj dormantaj sub la suno: ie kaj ie kolera tondromakulo, griza signo de ŝtormo, kiu ŝvebas sur la brula fono; kun ie kaj ie fiksa girlando el blanka vulkana fumo, ĉirkauita de sia rondo de cindro; sed plejloke unu vasta lumpacejo, Siro kaj Grekujo, Italujlo kaj Hispanujo, metitaj kvazaŭ eroj de ora pavimo en la marbluon, gravuritaj (laŭ pli proksima vido) je reliefajo el montaroj, kaj ardetantaj pro terasgardenoj, kaj floroj pezaj de olivano, miksitaj inter masoj da laŭroj, kaj orangarboj kaj plumaj palmoj, kiuj malpliigas per siaj grizverdaj ombroj la varmegon de la marmorrokoj, kaj de la bretoj de porfiro, deklivantaj sub brilan sablon. Poste ni pasu pli norden, ĝis ni vidas la orientajn kolorojn sanĝiĝi iom post iom en zonegon pluvverdan, kie la paštetoj de Svislando, kaj poplaj valoj de Francujo, kaj malhelaj arbaroj de Danubo kaj la Karpatoj etendiĝas de l' enfluoj de Luaro ĝis tiuj de Volgo, videblaj tra fendoj en grizaj kirlajoj de pluvonubo kaj flokaj vualoj de la nebulo de l'riveretoj, malalte sternita laŭ la paštetoj: kaj poste, pli norden ankoraŭ, por vidi la teron ŝveli en grandegajn masojn da plumbeca roko kaj erikriĉa stepo,

then, farther north still, to see the earth heave into mighty masses of leaden rock and heathy moor, bordering with a broad waste of gloomy purple that belt of field and wood, and splintering into irregular and grisly islands amidst the northern seas, beaten by storm and chilled by ice-drift, and tormented by furious pulses of contending tide, until the roots of the last forests fail from among the hill ravines, and the hunger of the north wind bites their peaks into barrenness; and at last, the wall of ice, durable like iron, sets, deathlike, its white teeth against us out of the polar twilight.

From *Stones of Venice*.

limantajn per larĝa dezertajo funeble purpura tiun zonon el kampoj kaj boskoj, kaj splitigantajn en nesimetriajn, terurajn insulojn inter la nordaj maroj, batatajn de ŝormoj kaj frostatajn de glaci-drivajo, kaj turmentatajn de furiozaj peloj de baraktantaj tajdoj, ĝis la radikoj de la lastaj arbaroj ekmankas ĉe l'intermontetoj, kaj la malsato de la norda vento mordas iliajn pintojn ĝis nudeco; kaj fine, la muro el glacio, daŭra kiel fero, montras, mortsimile, la blankajn dentojn kontraŭ ni el la polusa krepusko.

El *Štonoj de Venezia*.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

Illinois

About one hundred persons responded to the invitation for an "informal get-together" at the Maxwell Vegetarian Restaurant Chicago, on Wednesday, November third. Not all were Esperantists but all were interested. Following the dinner there were many speakers, the principal one being Mr. F. A. Hamann, Chairman of the Propaganda Committee of E. A. N. A., who had come from Milwaukee for the meeting. Mr. Hamann led the singing, which means to those who know him, there was singing.

California

An audience of over two hundred people gathered at the Oakland School of Technology, Wednesday evening, September 30, to listen to Principal E. H. Rogers of the Montezuma Mountain School tell of his visit to the Edinburgh Congress. He emphasized the importance of the Congress and the fruitful labor of the different committees. He jokingly remarked that now Esperanto will be considered a famous language, for the thrifty Scotch residents of Edinburg will not forget that showing the Esperanto star or card ensured a free ride on the tram-car! Mr. Rogers bought with him some students from his school, Mr. Williams who has been teaching Esperanto and Miss Dingley who has come from England and will teach the advanced Esperanto class.

Mr. Postnikov, chairman of the meeting, announced that an Esperanto class would be conducted in the evening school if a sufficient number enrolled.

Washington, D. C.

At the invitation of the Bahais in Washington, President Hetzel gave an address on November fourteenth on The Need of an International Language as a Bond for Humanity. While in the city he called upon the officers of the National Education Association and the American Peace Society in the interests of Esperanto, thereby making promising contacts.

Pennsylvania

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Esperanto Society, November 5th, the following officers were elected:

President, Joachim Kalmus; Vice President, L. S. Ware; Secretary, H. W. Hetzel; Treasurer, E. W. Pharo, Jr. The Society meets every first and third Friday in the Y. W. C. A., 18th and Arch Streets.

At the West Philadelphia High School the advanced class in Esperanto is conducted, as usual, by Mr. Hetzel. Two members of this class are themselves teachers of the beginners' class in the same school, numbering fifteen girls and boys.

At the Overbrook High School, Professor J. W. Dubin is teaching a large class in Esperanto.

So convincing was the half hour's talk on Esperanto recently given by President Hetzel at the Kensington High School for Girls in Philadelphia, that the students' paper "The Distaff" published an article in Esperanto advocating the study of the language. A prize was offered for the student sending in the best translation.

Kansas

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Topeka Esperanto Asocio:

President, Hon. Geo. P. Morehouse; Vice President, Warren G. Davis; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Hardy; Cor. Sec'y, Miss Viola Wendell; Treasurer, Mrs. Rose Hilty; Director, Rev. J. H. Fazel.

Two phonograph discs with speeches by Dr. Privat is a recent addition to the attractions of the Topeka Society.

More than twenty people are studying Esperanto in Topeka at present.

E. J. Meriam, Secretary.

Are your membership dues for 1926-7 paid?

Is your subscription to Amerika Esperantisto paid up to date?
Have you paid up your subscription to the Guarantee Fund?

The Central Office is very grateful for the many newspaper clippings which are being sent in recently. Please keep up the

good work, and also send notes of all local groups, or suggestions of persons to whom literature would be acceptable.

RADIO

Extracts from Professor Clarke's letter about the Esperanto course over WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul, University Hour, 9-10 P. M. Mondays.

"Such a biznis! Such a biznis! I stock with 200 books and the first week I get orders for 297! I order 500 more. The second week brings orders for 340. I order 500 more. The third week brings orders for 526, a total of 1104. I order 1,000 more and hope they will arrive before the orders total 2,000! Such a biznis! Such a biznis!"

"My upper hall is filled with boxes of stamped envelopes waiting the stuffing which will bear to the eager multitudes the message of linguistic salvation. My brief case is full of envelopes. Fifty dollars in dimes, count them, 5,000. I didn't know there were so many dimes in the world!"

"The fate of Minnesota hangs in the balance while the action of the British Esperanto Association and F-ino Esperantisto Jojo M—— impends. What if either of them were to have a stroke of apoplexy as the result of receiving in one order a demand for 1,000 Esperanto booklets! The possibility is appalling.

* * *

"You ask for a statement of my method: there is little to report. The first week I had ten minutes in which I told of Esperantismo and of the simplicity of the language. I said anyone might get a booklet by sending in a stamped addressed envelope for reply together with one dime in silver. No letter was necessary. I doubt not that the simplicity of the method and the smallness of the cost attracted many who had only the most casual interest. Of course we have to begin with such persons. The next week I repeated the booklet offer after speaking of the growth and present status of the Esperanto movement. The third week I told of the pronunciation of the vowels, gave a short list of common words the same in Esperanto as in English. * * * * * Tomorrow I shall try to take more orders for those 800 books which are not yet sold." (Esperanto for Beginners). At last reports there were 1,394 orders for booklets, and they were beginning to arrive from London in response to a cable.

Esperantistoj Sciencistoj kaj Teknistoj aliĝu al Internacia Scienca Asocio! Generala Sekretariejo: 35, Rue du Sommerard Paris V. Kotizo: 0.5 aŭ 2.5 dolaroj laŭvole.

KATALUNA ANTOLOGIO

La Eldona Komitato de "Kataluna Antologio" jus jublikigis en 20-paĝa kajero la recenzojn de la ĉefaj esperantaj revuoj kaj la opiniojn de eminentaj esperantistoj pri la grava verko "Kataluna Antologio."

Tiu recenzoj kaj opinioj dece ordigitaj, donas ĝustan bildon pri la intereso kaj valoro de la literaturaj trezoroj enhavataj en tiu dika volumo.

Tiu kajero estas senpage sendata al ĉiu interesato; oni petu ĝin de S-ro Eduard Capdevila, Carders 29, Barcelona.

GVIDFOLIO TRA DRESDEN

Gvidfolion tra Dresden jus eldonis la Loka Societo Dresden de G. E. A. en Esperanto. Krom bela vidaĵo de nia urbo ĝi enhavas ĉian sciindajon de la ĉefurbo de Saksujo kaj certe propagandos multe en- kaj eksterlanden. Laŭdezire ni ĝin senpage sendos al interesuloj de nia oficejo: Dresden A I Struvestr. 40.

Kun Esperantosaluto

Deutscher Esperanto-Bund E. V.

Zweigverein Dresden.

TWENTY REASONS FOR THE PROGRESS OF ESPERANTO AND FOR BELIEF IN ITS EVENTUAL TRIUMPH

1. There is obvious need for an International Language.

Since the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel men have been kept apart by inability to understand one another.

2. Esperanto does not propose to displace the mother tongue but to supplement it.

The mother tongue is too deeply rooted in the affections, the traditions and the literature, to be displaced, nor is it desirable that it should be.

3. Esperanto, "the Latin of Democracy," is "the least common multiple of European languages."

Three-fourths of the root words are found in the leading European languages, and practices that are hap-hazard in other languages, are uniform in Esperanto.

4. From its close relation to common factors of other languages it follows that Esperanto is exceedingly easy to learn.

As 83 per cent of the Esperanto roots are already found in English its demands upon the memory are far less than those of any national language, ancient or modern.

5. Its grammar is almost incredibly simple.

Only sixteen rules and no exceptions. Compare this with the thick volumes crammed with exceptions in national languages.

6. Owing to a most ingenious system of prefixes and suffixes, Esperanto is capable of expressing shades of meaning with great delicacy and precision.

In national languages the vocabulary is acquired by addition. For each 100 words learned you add that number to your vocabulary. In Esperanto, owing to the system of suffixes and prefixes, one's vocabulary increases by multiplication. 100 new roots learned add 1,000 words to the vocabulary.

7. Esperanto has ingeniously eliminated the larger part of the difficulties that bar the way to the study of other languages.

A single example. In French there are about 180 regular forms to a verb, beside the 400 or more irregular verbs, so that the user of French needs to keep in mind perhaps 10,000 different forms! Compare this with Esperanto which has twelve endings for its verbs and no irregularities!

8. It is more fitted for international use than English, French or any other national tongue.

This is partly due to the fact that it is less likely to be misunderstood, and partly to the fact that as a neutral tongue it does not arouse prejudice among possible users.

9. It helps all students to a better understanding of their own language. It reduces the study of grammar to essentials.

Said one student, "If we don't learn Esperanto we shall at least learn English."

10. In contrast to the more than one hundred attempts at an international language Esperanto has attained a wide success and developed a literature.

Besides more than 5,000 books and pamphlets that have already appeared, there are 80 or more magazines published partly or wholly in Esperanto.

11. It is an excellent stepping stone to the study of other languages.

Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Master Emeritus of the Roxbury Latin School, has often said that the study of Esperanto is the best preparation for Latin. In England a beginners' class in Latin was made up of 31 pupils of whom 16 had studied Esperanto. After six months' study an examination showed that of the 16 highest pupils, 14 were Esperanto students.

12. Already some of the classics of the world's literature have been translated into Esperanto, including

the Bible (complete), which affords a splendid standard for grammar and usage.

Moreover there is becoming available in Esperanto many literary products of small nations which are not ordinarily translated into other languages.

13. It helps the traveler.

European tourist clubs spread the knowledge and use of the language by bringing one into contact with the people themselves instead of restricting one to hotel life and hotel guests. "If you speak a foreign language ever so well you remain a foreigner; but if you speak Esperanto you are welcome as one of the family."

14. It facilitates commercial relations.

A single pamphlet or catalog in Esperanto may replace a half dozen in other languages. Many of the great European trade Fairs send out their circulars in Esperanto. The members of the Paris Chamber of Commerce are sending out many bills of lading daily in Esperanto, in addition to French.

15. It helps greatly in international conferences.

With Esperanto in use there will be no need of an interpreter,—or "interrupter" as he might be called,—for all would understand the common tongue.

16. It promotes human brotherhood and world peace.

It does this by making intercommunication easier.

17. It is being introduced more and more into schools and colleges.

In Boston University, Columbia University, University of Minnesota, Stanford University, courses in Esperanto have been given as part of the curriculum. At Vassar College there have been extra-curricula courses. Among the secondary schools where Esperanto is part of the curriculum are the Montezuma Mountain School for Boys, Los Gatos, Calif., Frieds Academy, Locust Valley, Long Island, the Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, Mass., and the High School, Miami, Florida.

18. Through radio Esperanto is being spread in this country and, much more extensively, in Europe where the need is more acutely felt.

Owing to the well defined character of Esperanto vowels, the language is easily understood over the radio.

19. A regularly organized Academy has charge of the development of the language, the preparation of technical vocabularies and the introduction of new forms. This prevents capricious changes by individuals.

20. Evidence of its growing use is widespread and testimony to this effect is given in the report of the League of Nations (1922), Esperanto being estimated as among the first half-dozen among the languages of the world that are in international use.

It has been subsidized by the governments of Finland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Germany, as well as many municipalities. It has been endorsed by the Italian, French and British Associations for the Advancement of Science. It has been endorsed and adopted by the American Radio Relay League.

ESPERANTO IS WORKING ALL OVER THE WORLD TODAY

Note: The above, with revisions and additions is a reprint of a folder issued in June, for which we are receiving many calls. The folder can be obtained in quantities, on application, at a very moderate cost.

LA 13-AJ FLORAJ LUDOJ

okazos samtempe kun la 14-a Kongreso de Kataluna Esp. Federacio la 5-7 junio 1927 en Soller sur la bela insulo Maljorko (Balearoj). Jam nun estas starigitaj sekvantaj temoj kaj premioj:

Ordinaraj temoj, Originalaj tekstoj

1. Versajo kantanta Amon.
2. Proza Ama verkajo.

Tradukitaj tekstoj

1. Esperantigo de kataluna versajo "Record de Soller" de Joan Alcover.
2. Esperantigo de kataluna prozajo "Ramon de Montjuic" de Josep Pla.

Eksterordinaraj temoj

1. Esp. Grupo "Solleric," Soller: 100 pesetoj. Temo laŭvola.
2. S-ro N. Bofill, Palma: 50 pes. Temo laŭvola.
3. Komitato de K. E. F.: 100 pes. Temo laŭvola.
4. Kat. Esperantisto: Dumviva abono al la gazeto. Temo: Pri la natura evoluo de Esperanto.
5. Prezidanto de K. E. F.: 50 pes. Temo laŭvola.
6. Direktoro de Kat. Esperantisto: 50 pes. Temo laŭvola.
7. S-ro J. Grau Casas, Barcelona: 50 pes. Temo: Studio pri la lingvo kaj literaturo de iu malgranda popolo.
8. Esp. Klubo, Palma: 50 pes. Temo laŭvola.

La komitato por la venontjaraj Floraj Ludoj konsistas el s-anoj: Jaume Grau Casas, prez.; Delfi Dalmau, sekr.; Frans Schoofs; Josep Casanovas; Narciso Bofill, Marian Sola.

Notoj

1. La aŭtoroj de la du premiitaj originalaj tekstoj 1—2 kaj tiuj de la du premiitaj tradukitaj tekstoj 1—2 ricevos ekzempleron de la verko "Kataluna Antologio" kaj atestan diplomon.

2. Al la aŭtoro de la plej bona teksto (versajo aŭ prozajo) el la kvar ordinara premiitaj verkoj la komitato aljuĝos la Naturan Floron kaj la rajton elekti la Reĝinon de la Festo.
3. La verkoj konkursontaj devas esti verkitaj en bona Esperanto kaj ankoraŭ ne eldonitaj aŭ anoncitetaj.
4. La manuskriptoj, kiuj portos surskriban devizon, devas esti ricevataj antaŭ la 28.2 1927 ĉe la sekretario (s-ro Delfi Dalmau, Carrer Valencia 245, Barcelona), akompanataj de fermita koverto, kiu surhavos la saman devizon kaj entenos la nomon kaj adreson de la verkinto.
5. La manuskriptoj ne estos resendataj, eĉ se ili alvenis post la datlimo por akcepto de verkoj. Ĉiu sendinto bonvolu konservi kopion de la manuskriptoj. La manuskriptoj devas esti skribitaj plej legeble sur unu flanko (paĝo) de ĉiu paperfolio. Oni menciu ĉiam, ĉu la verko estas originala, aŭ la lingvon, el kiu oni tradukis.
6. La membroj de la jugontaro partoprenos en neniu konkursa.
7. La komitato publikigos la verdikton per Kataluna Esperantisto kaj per la esperantaj kaj katalunaj gazetoj, kiuj bonvolos ĝin represi.
8. La verkoj premiitaj fariĝos propraĵo, dum unu jaro, de la komitato de la Floraj Ludoj, kiuj zorgos pri ilia publikigo sur Kat. Esperantisto aŭ aliaj esp. gazetoj. Permeson por reprodukto dum tiu unua jaro oni devas peti de la redakcio de Kat. Esperantisto.
9. Eventuala aljuĝo de "subpremioj" nur signifas honoran mención sen rajto al efektiva premio.

Al la premiito en ĉiu el la klasoj supre nomitaj, Amerika Esperantisto aldono donos kopion de "Palaco de Dangero" de Mabel Wagnalls, tradukita de s-ro E. S. Payson.

**INTERNACIA KOMISIONO POR UZADO DE
ESPERANTO**
Komunikajo No. 3
AERONAŬTIKO, RADIO KAJ ESPERANTO
de Emilio Herrera, aeronaŭtika inĝeniero

Tri faktoj gravegaj por la homara historio, okazis dum la jaroj 1884-1887: la unua ronda aerveturado, la eltrovo de la elektromagnetaj ondoj kaj la elpenso de Esperanto. Tiam Renard, Hertz kaj Zamenhof metis la unuajn ŝtonojn de la tri kolonoj, sur kiuj estis starigonta la interkomunikado de homoj.

Tiu ĵ-ci mallertaj kaj mallongaj unuaj pašoj de la primitiva aerŝipo estas hodiaŭ tiuj rapidegaj flugadoj de potencaj aerma-

ŝinoj trans maroj kaj montaroj. Homoj kapablas sin transporti kuglorapide, de loko al loko, tra nuboj kaj ventegoj; eĉ oni povas ĉirkaŭflugi la terglobon, netuŝante ĝin, per aerŝipego. Mi estas certa pri tio, kalkulis la aerŝiopn kaj la plej taŭgan vojlinion, kaj mi ja esperas fari iam tiun aervojaĝon, preskaŭ astrovojaĝon, kiu kronumos la mondaerveturadon.

La malfortaj etevibradoj trovitaj de Hertz interne de lia laborĉambro estas nun energiaj ondoj eke transportantaj kaj disesprimantaj la homan penson ĝis la plej malproksimaj landoj.

La unuaj studoj pri internacia lingvo jam naskis ankaŭ tiun novan senton senĉese pligrandiĝantan, kiu kunigas kiel samideanojn multajn centmilojn da malsamaj homoj ĉe ĉiaj nacioj de la tero.

Homoj povas rapidiri per aero, kaj forparoli per etero, sed nenio estus atingata se lia parolo ne estas komprenebla: Esperanto estas la necesa ilo, kiu kompletigas, kun Aeronaŭtiko kaj Radio, la plej gravan akiron de la nuntempa homaro.

L'Ecole Universelle (59 Boul. Exelmans Paris) nun la plej grava franca lernejo de perleteraj kursoj, decidis krei kursojn de Esperanto, similajn je tiuj, kiujn ĝi instruas por la aliaj vivantaj lingvoj.

Tiu lernejo sendas laŭ peto klarigajn broshurojn; tiuj kursoj estas speciale oportunaj por personoj, kies profesiaj okupadoj malhelpas ĉeesti la kursojn faratajn en fiksitaj lokoj kaj horoj; aviadistoj, kiuj troviĝas en tia situacio, trovos ĉe tiuj kursoj, tre simplaj kaj facilaj, taŭgan rimedon por lerni tiun lingvon, kiu povas esti al ili tiel utilega.

La Internacia Aeronaŭtika Vortaro en Ses Lingvoj, kies ekziston ni anoncis en nia Komunikajo No. 1, estas elcerpita: tial la eldonisto S-ro Chiron, 40, Rue de Seine, Paris, decidis presigi novan eldonon en la kolekto de la Internaciaj Teknikaj Vortaroj, kies publikigadon li komencas.

Tiu nova vortaro estos sub la aŭspicioj kaj ricevos helpon de la Aeronaŭtika Internacia Federacio; la klariga teksto kaj la teknikaj esprimoj estos tradukataj, en ilia nacia lingvo, de la aliĝintaj Asocioj; tio sūfiĉas por montri la garantion pri preciza traduko, kiun prezentos tiu verko.

Ellaborado de la Internaciaj Teknikaj Vortaroj ebligas studodon de la naciaj terminaroj, kiu estas fakt'e utila; ĉar kelkfoje troviĝas en ili vortoj malbone elektitaj, skribataj aŭ uzataj, kiujn oni devas modifi se oni volas, ke la teknika lingvo posedu necesajn klarecon kaj precizecon.

Ekzemple, en la Franca Aeronaŭtika vortaro, troviĝas la vorto "carlingue," kutime uzata eĉ oficiale laŭ la signifo de "Coque," dum ĝi montras, en ŝipkonstruado, trabon lokitan sur la kilo (hisp. sobre-quilla).

En la teknikaj publikigajoj kaj en la franca gazetaro, troviĝas

plej diversaj skribmanieroj de la vorto: ammerrissage, amerissage, amerrissage, ktp., dum la nura laŭregula estas ammerissage, ĉar en franca lingvo, en ĉiu similaj vortoj komencantaj per la prefikso *a* (laŭ signifo de emo, direkto), oni duobligas la konsonanton de la ridikvorto kiu ĝin sekvas, ne modifiante la ortografion de tiu radiko. Ekz. *at-terr-issage*: *ai-faibl-ir*; *al-laiter*; *as-sourd-ir*, sekve *am-mer-issage*.

En sia rubriko titolita "Coups d'ailes," la ĉiusemajna gazeto franca de la Aeronavigacio "Les ailes," represas parton de nia komunikajo No. 2, rilata al tiu gazetisto, kiu akompanis, en Junio 1925, ekspedicion Moskou-Pekin, kaj kiu renkontis esperantistojn dum preskaŭ sia tuta vojaĝo.

Kvankam antaŭ tiu represita teksto troviĝas iom skeptika frazo, ni dankas, "les Ailes" pro la helpo, kiun ĝi donas al ni per sia granda disvastiĝo en la aeronaŭtikaj rondoj.

Tamen; kiel akordigi tiun skeptikemon kun tiuj linioj de duontitolo de la antaŭa paĝo: "Bedaŭrinde estas vere, ke tro granda nombro da personoj ne komprenas la gravegan rolon de la aera navigacio", linioj, kiuj tiel bone taŭgas por Esperanto!

We have received news of the marriage in Manchester, N. H., on November 10, 1926, of F-ino Daisy Elvira Flanders and S-ro George Irving Hopkins. The best wishes of the Esperantistaro are extended to the happy pair.

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Specialisto pri fruktgardenkulturo ĉe Petrovskaia Agrikultura Akademio deziras korespondi kun Usonaj kolegoj. U. S. S. R. Moskva, Timirjazevskaia Akademio dom N 1 kv. 15. S. Krajnov. (Moscow, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.) La koverteto devas havi la adreson en ambaŭ anglo kaj esperanto.

R. E. Jarosch, Breslau, 5, Germanujo. PI.

Fino Mario Pudlova, Red. St. Drah VII/I, Olomouc, Ĉehoslovakio. PI. L. S-ro Martti Mäntynen, Kerava, Finnlando. PI. L. PK.

Fino Helena Szalántzy, str. Princip. Ileana 7, Alba-Julia, Rumanio, PI. L. PK.

S-ro Albert Cronquist, Claesgatan 12 III, Malmö, Svedlando. PI.

S-ro Fritz Schenzinger, Heiligkreuzstrato 27, St. Gallen, Svislando. PI.

ATENTU ALILINGVULOJ!

En ĉiu lando neanglalingva ni ĝoje akceptus regulajn korespondantojn, kiuj sendus al ni freŝajn artikolojn kaj novajojn ĉiumonate. De tiuj, dum fidela dejorado, ni presus la nomojn sur la fronto de nia gazeto, kaj sendus al ili po du konstantaj abonoj, kaj ekstraj numeroj (laŭ peto) por propagando.

SHORT SPECIMENS OF TECHNICAL ESPERANTO

2. LAW

La Familia Bieno

Franca leĝo, de la 12-a de Julio, 1909, kreis tion, kio estas nomita "familia bieno" (bien de famille).

Laŭ tiu ĉi leĝo ĉiu familiestro povas starigi "familian bienon," konsistantan el domo aŭ terajoj, kiujn la kreditoroj ne povas leg-vendi. Tiu ĉi familia bieno ne povas supervalorri 8,000 fr. en la momento de sia starigo. Tamen, se poste, la bieno plivalorigos per si mem, tiam la tuto de la bieno konservos siajn specialajn karakterojn.

Por starigi familian bienon, la familiestro devas fari deklaron al notario. Tiu ĉi akto devas montri la valoron de la bieno, kaj doni ĝian detalan priskribon. Gi estas, dum du monatoj, afiše publikigita; kaj resuma sciigo estas ankaŭ dufoje presita en jurnalero de la departamento.

Dum la daŭro de tiuj du monatoj, la kreditoroj, kiuj jam de antaŭe posedus la konvenajn rajtojn, povas registrigi siajn privilegiojn aŭ hipotekojn kontraŭ la bieno.

Post la du monatoj la Paciga Juĝisto (Juge da Paix) homologumas la deklaron, kaj de nun la familia bieno estas nesekestrebla, t. e. ĝi ne plu povas esti legēvendita, de la kreditoroj, eĉ se ĝia propravanto konsentus, aŭ se li bankrotus.

Post morto de unu el la geedzoj, se la alia kunedzo uzis sian rajton konservi la bienon, ĝi jam ankoraŭ ne povas esti sekestrita, kaj, se nur infanoj supervivas, la Paciga Juĝisto povas ordoni, ke tiuj nemoveblaj konservos siajn privilegiajn karakterojn de "familia bieno" ĝis la plenaĝo de la plej junaj infanoj.

Per tiu ĉi leĝo, la legifaristo intencis favori la kamparanojn. Eble aliaj landoj jam de kelka tempo uzis tielan institucion. Ekzemple la "homestead" en Usono. Ĉu ili atingis bonajn rezultatojn?

El la Revuo.

The Homestead

A French law, of the 12th of July, 1909, has created what is called a "homestead." According to this law any head of a family may set apart a "homestead," consisting of house or lands, which creditors cannot sell at law. This homestead may not exceed in value 8,000 francs at the moment of creation. Nevertheless, if later on the estate increases spontaneously in value, then the whole of the estate retains its special characteristics.

In order to set apart a homestead, the head of the family must make a declaration before a notary. This paper must show the value of the estate and give a detailed description of the same. It is posted publicly for the period of two months; and an abstract of it is twice published in a newspaper of the department.

During the period of these two months, creditors who may previously have acquired legal rights may record their privileges or mortgages against the estate. When the two months are up, the Justice of the Peace homologates the declaration, and from that time on the homestead cannot be seized for debts, even with the consent of the owner or in the case of his bankruptcy.

Upon the death of one of the married couple, provided the other spouse has exercised his right of preserving the estate, the latter is still exempt from seizure; and if only children survive, the Justice of the Peace may order that this real property shall retain its privileged characteristics as a homestead until the majority of the youngest child.

By this law the legislature aimed to favor the country people. Possibly other countries have been using this institution for some time. For instance, the homestead in the United States. Have the results been good?

By a French lawyer.

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